

THE

AMERICAN MEDICAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I.

March 15, 1838.

No. 24.

ART. I.—ON CREOSOTE.

BY BRODIE S. HERNDON, M. D.

Culpeper Court House, Virginia, Feb. 17th, 1838.

Dear Sir,—I send you below some remarks on creosote, which, if you think them worth it, may appear in your journal.

I had never met with any account of paralysis dependent on enteritis before seeing Dr. Graves's clinical lectures in your "Library." G. W. G., a gentleman of irregular habits, aged thirty-eight, had a chronic diarrhoea of three or four years' duration. In December, 1837, after a more acute enteric attack, he was seized with floating paralysis, first of the lower extremities and then of the upper; disabling the muscles of deglutition, and those which support the head, so that if that organ were out of the perpendicular it fell to either side. He had no fever, and the forces were beneath par. Strychnine and blisters to the spine gradually relieved him. On the occiput, behind the mastoid process, where a blister had been twice applied, there was developed a carbuncle as large as the fist. His condition was now one of extreme danger. Exhausted by previous disease, and with a constitution shattered by intemperate habits, he had to encounter a most formidable enemy. Poultices were first applied, and as early as possible the freest incisions were made through the whole dimensions of the tumour. I then applied the alcoholic solution of creosote (thirty drops to the ounce), mixed with carrot poultices, and at each dressing washed the part freely with the solution. To sustain the system he took, six times a day, a pill of quinine and capsicum, with a glass of port wine, and at bedtime forty to sixty drops of guttæ vitæ. This is a preparation of opium not known to our dispensatories, I believe, but much used by Dr. Carmichael, an eminent practitioner of Fredericksburg, in the diarrhoea of consumption. The formula is,—*R. opii* ʒ ii.; *kino*, *coccinellæ* aa. ʒ ii.; *camphoræ* ʒ iii.; *caryophyll.* ʒ vi.; *sp. ammon. arom.*, ʒ ii.; *spirit. vini tenuior.* ℞ ii. Under this treatment, from being exhausted by irritative fever to the last degree, and with a frightful chasm in the muscles of the neck, he slowly but perfectly recovered. I think the creosote materially checked the destructive process, and it certainly acted better than common stimulants to promote sloughing. I have used creosote with much benefit in obstinate psoriasis, in the form of ointment, and as an inhalation in hysteric croup, (thirty drops to a quart of hot water.) It allayed, like a charm, neuralgic pain in an ulcer from moxa, and is the best remedy I have seen applied to chilblains. In the latter it is used rubbed in with basilicon ointment.

To Professor Dunglison.

VOL. I.—26

ART. II.—NUTRITIVE POWERS OF DIFFERENT VEGETABLES.

In the earliest edition of his physiology, Magendie¹ instituted certain experiments, which consisted in feeding animals, as dogs, on substances that contained little or no azote; these were found to fall off in their nutrition, and to die. This result was ascribed by Magendie to the want of azote, and he inferred it to be probable that the azote, found in different parts of the animal economy, is originally obtained from the food taken in. This we have elsewhere² asserted to be extremely doubtful. We have no proof that the animals experimented on died simply from privation of azote. It is more than probable, indeed, that the azote had no agency in the matter; for there seems to be no good reason why it should not have been obtained from the air in respiration, as well as from that contained between the particles of the sugar, where this substance was administered. It must be borne in mind, too, that the subjects of the experiments were dogs—animals, which, in their natural state, are carnivorous, and, in a domestic state, omnivorous, and that they were restricted to a diet entirely foreign to their nature, and to which they had not been exclusively accustomed. We ought not then to be surprised that under such circumstances they should sicken and fall off. Yet, notwithstanding these palpable objections to the views of Magendie—as well as the fact of the herbivorous animals feeding exclusively on vegetable food—M. Boussingault,³ adopting the notion, has concluded that the proper test of the nutritive power of food will be the quantity of azote which it contains. To the chemist his investigations may be of use as adding to the facts of the science, but to the physiologist they are not of the slightest value. He gives the following equivalents as to nourishment, taking the starch of wheat as unity:—Wheat starch, 100; wheat, 107; barley starch, 119; barley, 130; rye, 111; French wheat, 108; maize, 138; horse-beans (*feveroles*), 44; yellow peas, 67; white French beans, 56; lentils, 57; white-headed cabbages, 810; cabbage starch, 83; potatoes, 613; potato starch, 126; carrots, 757; carrot starch, 95; turnips, 1335.

ART. III.—OBSERVATIONS ON THE PURIFORM OPHTHALMIA OF THE NEW-BORN.

BY M. D. CARRON DU VILLARDS.⁴

In this paper I shall consider the ophthalmia of the new-born, more generally known under the name of purulent ophthalmia of children; a name which it has preserved through routine and custom, although the illustrious Saunders said, thirty years ago, that the designation of *puriform* should be given to it, on account of the nature of the disease and of the fluid secreted. This ophthalmia, nosologically speaking, ought to be considered as a catarrhal conjunctivitis, which is confined to the mucous membrane until

¹ Précis élémentaire de Physiologie, tom. 2. Paris, 1815.² Human Physiology, 2d edit., I., 468. Philadelphia, 1836.³ Annales de Chimie, Nov., 1836, and British Annals of Medicine, May 5, 1837, p. 562.⁴ Bulletin Général de Thérapeutique, 30 Aout, 1837.

it acquires a certain degree of intensity; then the parts which bear the nearest relation with the conjunctiva become in their turn diseased, a circumstance which gives to this affection all the importance we have pointed out.

In fact, when we devote ourselves for several years to the study of ophthalmology, we are astonished at the frequency of this disease, and we are still more frightened to see the number of children who lose their sight in consequence of it.

In a great number of foundling hospitals, and especially in that of Paris, it exists epidemically; and if a great many children did not sink under the consequences of it, there would be a much greater number of "born blind;" an expression generally admitted, but perfectly false, since the great number of children denominated *blind from birth*, do not become so till after the first months of existence. For a length of time purulent ophthalmia was attributed to syphilis; the assertion with respect to the generality is quite erroneous, since not only authors, but my own experience also, correspond in the conviction that this affection is very rare in children born of infected mothers, whilst it is very frequent in those whose mothers were perfectly healthy. Nay more, I have observed in a great number of children born of syphilitic mothers, a multitude of venereal phenomena of the skin, on the scalp, on the genitals, and seldom in the eyes; in fact, the discharge must be very copious, in order that the fœtus, passing through the vaginal canal, through the midst of the secretions produced by the accouchement, and surrounded as it is by the amniotic deposits, be infected, since it does not open its eyes till after its passage.

Very often, also, this disease appears one or two months after birth, at a time when the child enjoys good health, or the mother has not even a puerperal discharge. We are very far, however, from denying contagion, since we have seen ophthalmia gonorrhœal in the beginning, and then terminating by very decided syphilitic phenomena. As to the possibility of transmission from one individual to the other, it may take place from the child to the mother or to other children. In young animals it follows the same progress; and, in the theses of MM. Chassaignac and Michel, we find very remarkable cases of inoculation of the purulent discharge from eye to eye.

We ought to consider the very peculiar position in which the new-born child is found; scarcely has it cleared the "vaginal tunnel" in which it was shut up, at a temperature of 36°, and more, of Reaumur, than it is on a sudden exposed to a decrease of temperature, which is often at least half lower.

This is so true that in a great many circumstances the disease is complicated with a more or less extensive induration of the cellular tissue, coryza, and otorrhœa, to which may be attributed most of the cases of deaf-dumbness. We may invoke also the transgression of hygienic principles, exposure of children to currents of air, or to cold washings. In general, in England, accoucheurs, midwives, and the majority of people out of the profession of medicine, consider this disease as the effect of a change of temperature, known under the name of a *cold*. This opinion is also mine, and in consulting my notes, as well as my recollection, I remember very well that not only at the foundling hospitals of Pavia, Milan, and Paris, but also in private practice, ophthalmia of the new-born is much more common when there are numerous and rapid atmospheric variations. The reason will now be understood why this disease is much more frequent with children of the indigent class, where so many things, even indispensable to life and still more to the welfare of the new-born individual, are wanting. The irritation of a vivid light plays also a prominent part in the production of purulent ophthalmia. Hence we recommend to persons required to nurse or receive new-born infants, not to expose them to a strong light, nor to lose too much time before they bestow on them hygienic cares. We cannot recommend them too strongly not to wash the eyes with cold water, but to employ tepid water beaten with the yolk of eggs, a mixture admirably adapted for disen-

gaging the face and eyes from the amniotic deposit with which they are often covered.

The child must be clothed sufficiently warm to accustom it gradually to the changes of temperature; and if the infant has remained a long time in the passage, if the face be injected, we must not fail to draw some spoonfuls of blood from the umbilical cord; for Professor Ammon, of Dresden, in researches which are replete with interest, has proved that in a great number of children ophthalmia of the new-born is due to forced injection of the membranes of the eye, accompanied with an insensible sanguineous exhalation, which colours red not only the vitreous humour, but also the crystalline.¹

In a great number of circumstances the disease commences by a coryza scarcely sensible, and is betrayed only by slight sneezings. This disease remains stationary for some days, then the eye becomes watery, the eyelids swell, and acquire a rosy tint. At this period, if we examine carefully the small internal fossa of the commissure of the eyelids, commonly known under the name of *larmies*, we perceive in this little anfractuosity a small fragment of dried slightly glutinous mucosity, resembling concrete honey. Gradually this secretion augments, appears in different points of the palpebral commissure, implicates the eyelashes, and glues them together. Then the child begins to experience difficulty in opening the eyelids; they become immovable, and consequently do not allow more of the newly secreted puriform fluid to be thrown out.

When we have seen a certain number of ophthalmiæ in the new-born, we acquire the habit of recognising them from their commencement, before even those who are associated with or nurse the child may have suspected them. It is nearly fifteen years since I saw M. Baron, Physician of the Foundlings, distinguish a puriform ophthalmia, by only observing a red injection across the outer surface of the eyelids; on the other hand the small mucous concretion is a symptom which has never failed me. In proportion as the discharge accumulates between the eyelids, the latter swell and form a kind of pouch, in such a manner that upon separating them, a milky liquid is seen to ooze instantaneously, which becomes thicker and thicker as the inflammation becomes more intense. Often, at this period, small active hemorrhages take place, which are owing either to interstitial exudations, or to slight venous or arterial ruptures. Now, as the eyelids in the new-born are excessively lax and permeable to liquids, and as the conjunctiva only slightly adheres to the globe of the eye, it is easily invaded by the blood. Then those chemoses are formed every where, accompanied by villousities, which not only produce partial strangulations, but also keep the puriform matter in contact with the cornea, which is then, as is known, soft and thin, and slightly resisting. We ought not to be surprised to see it become dull, assume a grayish tint, become puffed up, ulcerate, split, and in a short time burst, and give rise to all the unpleasant symptoms which accompany those different lesions of the cornea, of which I shall abstain from speaking here.

From the period at which the disease has acquired a certain degree of intensity, the patient is much disturbed by light, and obstinately closes his eyes while he is exposed to it, and not until he is in a dark place does he endeavour to open them. It is truly astonishing that M. Sichel denies this kind of dread of light (*photophobie*); which is admitted, however, by all those who found their opinion on well-observed facts and not on preconceived ideas. Billard, who had examined with the most scrupulous attention a great number of children affected with puriform ophthalmia, suggested

¹ Ammon, Journal d'Ophthalmologie, ii. 23. On the Red Coloration of the Membranes of the Eye in the New-Born, and its Influence on the Production of Ophthalmia in the New-Born.

the examination of their eyes during sleep, which may be done with the same facility.¹

When we recognise a purulent ophthalmia at its commencement, nothing is easier than to limit its action. Some well-understood hygienic cares, lotions of a glassful of cold water acidulated with two or three drops of lemon juice, are enough to afford a sufficient astringency and disperse all traces of purulent discharge. But we should be very careful in applying poultices of crumb of bread, *pommes de reinette*, white cheese, &c., the results of which are immediately to produce œdema of the eyelids and augment the secretion of mucus.

We should also forbid the nurses to drop their milk into the eye, for this liquid mixed with mucus not only forms a magma which prevents more and more the movements of the eyelids, but also ferments on the spot and becomes a new cause of irritation. For a great number of years I have very promptly put a stop to the inflammation, and mucous secretion, by injecting between the eyelids through a small ivory syringe, some spoonfuls of the following collyrium:—Aqueous infusion of red roses, four ounces; soot, prepared according to my process, eight grains; lemon juice, four drops. I obtained a very rapid cure on the grand-daughter of a *chef de division* of the minister of finances, affected with gonorrhœal ophthalmia fifteen days after her birth, and which was sent to me by a skilful accoucheur, M. Baudelocque, the nephew. At several times during the day the eyelids must be raised to cleanse away the puriform matter. When the disease acquires a certain degree of intensity, we need not be afraid to apply leeches to the temples, and permit the discharge of much blood. Saunders had great confidence in this means, which often succeeded with him.

I cannot too strongly blame the conduct of those who, from the example of M. Lawrence, place leeches upon the eyelids themselves. The motives for my censure repose on the following fact. The slightest traumatic cause is sufficient to induce an œdema of the eyelids in the new-born. The biting of a leech adds to the œdema an ecchymosis and a local puffiness, which does not allow of the eyelid being raised so as to cleanse away the pus. On the other hand, the leech crosses from one part of the eyelid to the other and wounds the eye, this I have seen frequently happen.

When the symptoms are urgent, we must, in order to arrest the mucous secretion, inject between the eyelids Bates's solution, which possesses very styptic qualities; I have seen this medication succeed wonderfully.

At the same time we conjoin with this treatment purgative agents, such as the compound syrup of chicory, or rather of peach flowers.

When the disease is decreasing, we may produce a slight rubefaction behind the ears by means of the application of the *pommade de Lausanne*. If by this means we succeed in preventing perforation of the cornea, alarm must not be felt for the transparency of the cornea; this gradually returns of itself, and it has fallen to my lot to see cured, in five or six months, children whom I had considered as entirely deprived of light on account of loss of that transparency.

I have very frequently made use of the solution of nitrate of silver, but with much less advantages than soot, or Bates's solution. When ulcerations, perforations, staphylomas, &c., appear, they must be treated by the usual method. The employment of codfish oil is appropriate for resolving the interlamellar effusions; but in order to obtain advantage from this medication, all the inflammatory symptoms must be watched. I terminate this article in the hope of inducing all practitioners to disperse at their commencement accidents which may bring into jeopardy the eyes of the new-born. I shall account myself extremely happy when I learn that my hope has been realised. It is always with this view that I write.

¹ Billard and Lawrence.—Treatise on Diseases of the Eyes.

ART. IV.—PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES IN A CASE OF MANIA A POTU.

BY DR. N. W. CALHOUN, NOW OF ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI.

Augusta County, Va., Feb. 6, 1838.

Dear Sir,—I hope I shall not be considered obtrusive in diverting your attention from the many subjects of importance and interest which claim your attention, particularly at this time, by submitting for your perusal the present communication. Indeed, I feel assured of the interest you entertain for your pupils, and believe that any interesting facts which, in the course of practice, come under their observation, will be kindly received by an esteemed preceptor. Under this impression, I have thought it not amiss to communicate some of a pathological character, which have fallen under my observation within the last six months.

A neighbouring physician requested me some time since to assist him in examining the encephalon of a person who had died from mania à potu. The examination was made a few hours after death. On removing the skull I was struck with the pathological condition of the contents of the cranium. The dura mater was perfectly detached, floating like a bladder, and greatly thickened. Beneath the dura mater was a large effusion of a clear fluid. The vessels of the brain were deeply injected, and those which ramify upon the pia mater, were beautifully exhibited. The brain itself appeared to be in a perfectly physiological condition, there being no change in its substance, and its convolutions being undisturbed. It occurred to me that the phenomena exhibited might have been produced by a stroke over the zygoma, which the deceased was said to have received in a fall, two or three days before his death. I therefore expected to find blood effused in some portion of the brain, as none appeared on the removal of the dura mater. None, however, was detected; but the ventricles were found filled with a transparent fluid. Upon an examination of the external parts at the point of injury, a bruise of some considerable extent was discovered, but no injury of the pericranium or skull. Is it usual in mania à potu to find the encephalon in the condition I have described; or, are the phenomena to be referred to the external injury in this case? Eighteen months previous to death the patient had laboured under an attack of apparently the same disease, from which he had recovered.

At some future period I may give you the history of a case of ovarian dropsy, of twelve years' standing, which I have had the good fortune to treat successfully after the fourth tapping.

Dr. Robley Dunglison.

ART. V.—ON INVERSION OF THE UTERUS.

BY THOMAS RADFORD, SURGEON TO THE MANCHESTER LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

The author of this valuable practical paper is an obstetrician of eminence, and his views are therefore deserving of attention. They appeared in late numbers of an excellent periodical.¹ We extract his observations on the causes and treatment of inversion of the uterus.

Causes of Inversion.—This accident has been attributed to causes purely mechanical, the uterus being unresisting, and passively obedient to their influence. The practice of pulling too early and violently at the funis, after the expulsion of the child, before the uterus has contracted, so as to detach

¹ Dublin Journal of Medical Science, for Sept. and Nov. 1837.

and expel the placenta, has been generally considered as the cause of inversion; but we know that the accident happens before any force has been applied to the funis. It has occurred when the patient has been delivered of a dead child, the funis so putrid as to break with a very slight effort. It has been found before the cord was separated, and the child given to the nurse. In the practice of Ruysch, this circumstance took place after he had extracted a dead child, &c. These circumstances show that there is a power inherent in the uterus to become inverted. The pulling of the funis is so common a practice amongst our midwives, and done without the least consideration of the condition of the uterus, that, if it was so frequent a cause as is usually stated, inversion, instead of being one of the most rare, would be the most common accident in midwifery. Some writers have thought that a short funis is a frequent cause of inversion; whilst others think, in order to act, it must be inserted in the centre of the placenta, and that this mass must be attached to the fundus uteri. Now, it is evident, if brevity of the cord is capable of producing so serious an accident, these peculiarities will greatly add to its influence. But, amongst the published cases of inversion, there is, so far as the writer knows, but one where this shortness existed. It often occurs without diminished length in the cord; whilst, on the contrary, children are frequently born where it is very short, and yet no such event happens. The funis has been ruptured, and the placenta disrupted, and yet the uterus was not inverted.

In order that the causes which have been now alluded to could operate effectually to produce inversion, there must be such condition of the uterus present that it becomes tacitly obedient to their influence. Most systematic writers, as also others, have supposed such to be the case. They have said that the uterus, previous to inversion, is in a state of extreme relaxation, exhaustion, or collapse, and that it offers no resistance to any force applied by the funis. These opinions are at variance with that of the writer.

It appears to the writer that the uterine pain, diminution of bulk, firm resisting feel, sudden formation, and rapid protrusion, warrant him in the deduction that the *fundus* and *body* of the uterus, so far from being in a state of *collapse* or *relaxation*, are really in a state of *unnatural excitement* and *action*. But this is not the case with the *os uteri*; on the contrary, it is soft and yielding, as we find that it offers no resistance to the coming down of the tumour, whose protrusion is forcible and rapid. If these statements be true, it is evident that the fundus and *os uteri* are in directly opposite conditions: the former is in a state of violent contraction, the latter in a state of relaxation; and that this relative difference in these two parts of the organ is indispensably necessary to exist where inversion occurs.

From what has been stated, it may be concluded that quick labour, whether natural or artificial,—a disturbance of this process in any of its stages,—or any of those circumstances which produce irregular contraction of the uterus, are, singly or combined, the causes of inversion.

Treatment.—When the uterus is inverted only in a slight degree, the reduction may be accomplished with great ease, and the attempt should be made as soon as it is discovered. As the fundus uteri has not, or only slightly, passed through the *os*, the placenta cannot wholly protrude through this orifice, and, consequently, the fundus should be returned before the placenta is separated. For, if an attempt were made to detach the placenta, the operation must be slow, uncertain, and incomplete, and the danger of hemorrhage incurred, or a greater degree of inversion produced. When the hand is introduced through the *os uteri*, the fingers should be slightly bent, so as to form a kind of crutch, to carry up the fundus, which sometimes rapidly springs up. The placenta is now to be separated, and the hand retained until the uterus contracts.

In the treatment of this accident, (great inversion,) the great object to be constantly kept in view is to attempt the re-inversion as soon as possible after the occurrence. But in general the placenta adheres to the inverted organ, and the question is whether it should be separated or not before or

after the reduction. It is an important point to settle, especially as there is such a difference of opinion upon the subject. The dread of hemorrhage is the reason assigned why the placenta should not be first detached, but the writer trusts that the cases he has adduced, and the references he has made, are sufficient evidence to the contrary. In no case has this dreaded effect been induced, or even aggravated, by a *complete* separation of the placenta. The uterine vessels are as effectually constricted under this accident as when the organ is in its natural situation, if the placenta be entirely detached; and flooding is produced here, in the same manner as in ordinary cases, by a partial separation or disruption. As the greatest disadvantage arises from failing in our first attempt, it is the more necessary that every impediment should be removed, so that we can proceed with the greatest chance of success. By delay the organ becomes less fit to bear the operation, not only from the increased size of the fundus and the contraction of the os, but also from the increased sensibility and irritability which it has acquired, even previously to its becoming actually inflamed. The attached placenta must increase the obstacle, because the fundus cannot be so freely and sufficiently compressed. The result of free manipulation would lead to partial detachment and disruption, and consequently to flooding. By detaching the placenta, great advantages are gained; the bulk of the part is diminished, the operator is enabled further to reduce the size of the fundus itself by compression; and he has more freedom to judge of the changes he has effected.

When the placenta is detached, our next object should be to attempt the reduction of the general bulk of the tumour, by compressing it. We are indebted to Mr. C. White for this method. The plan recommended by some writers, to push the fundus directly upwards, should not be adopted. There are strong reasons to think that the fundus is, after the os uteri, the most irritable part of this organ. When the accident has existed a short time, pressure upon this portion induces pain, bearing down, and hemorrhage; but the body may be taken hold of and compressed. If we could press the fundus upwards, and thereby dimple it within itself, we should find ourselves opposed by a double inflexion; for the body would be grasped by the os uteri, and the fundus would be within the body. It is obvious that our force should be directed so as to act upon the angle of inflexion, or where it turns into itself."

It will be found that the tumour will freely pass through the os externum, and, as only one hand can be admitted into the vagina, the chief compression should be effected whilst it lies externally. And, as the upper part of the vagina descends along with the uterus, no real effect can be produced until it is made tense by carrying this organ upwards. When it arrives at this point, resistance is met with, but, by keeping a steady pressure upwards, the inflected portion of the cervix then yields, and it gradually recedes, followed by the hand of the operator, until the reduction is completed.

ART. VI.—TREATMENT OF BLENNORRHOEA BY TENTS.

In a late French journal,¹ M. Ricord, of the Hôpital des Vénériens, at Paris, enters into a consideration of the therapeutic value of tents in blennorrhœa, and in the same periodical² is a paper by M. Mallia, Prosecutor to M. Malgaigne, containing a description of the instrument intended for their introduction into the urethra. The former gentleman having established in his clinical researches, by a suite of facts resulting from numerous observations, how advantageous for the cure of inflammations of mucous membranes is the prevention of contact between them—in the treatment of balanitis,

¹ La Lancette Française, Septembre 2d, 1837.

² For Sept. 14, 1837.

for example, the interposition of dry rag between the gland and the prepuce sufficing to bring about in two or three days a cure, which would have scarcely been obtained in three or four times the period by antiphlogistics,—necessarily led him to oppose urethral blennorrhœa, by introducing a tent of rag so as to hinder the contact of the parietes of the canal. M. Malgaigne, prompted by the same motives, and unaware of the fact that such was the practice of his colleague, M. Ricord, adopted this mode of treatment.

M. Ricord, in the clinical lectures delivered by him in 1832, pointed out the advantage of tents, both in the hospital and the *école pratique*, and they were soon mentioned in certain works. Since then various means have been employed by different surgeons in order to fix tents in the urethra, so that the necessary manœuvres for this operation might not fatigue or irritate the already inflamed canal; but as the most simple instrument is almost always found to be the best, M. Ricord has obtained the most signal advantages by using gum-elastic bougies of various sizes, according to the bulk of the tent he is desirous of introducing; a stylet, little more than double the length of the catheter, is used to fix the tent in the instrument which is introduced thus armed into the urethra; and, the stylet remaining immovable, the catheter is made to slide upon it by drawing it back until it is out of the canal. The stylet *porte-mèche* may then be removed, and the latter remains properly fixed.

The following is the instrument used by Malgaigne for the introduction of tents :—

It is a hollow catheter about six inches and a quarter long, two lines and a half in diameter, open at both extremities, and having a slight, scarcely perceptible curve at its inferior extremity. The interior of this catheter is traversed by a metallic rod, terminating at one of its extremities in the manner of a *porte-mèche*, with very round angles, and at the other by an ovoid expansion, so as to render it capable of being completely adapted to the inferior opening of the catheter, and of closing it; long enough, however, to pass it about half an inch. The superior extremity, or pavilion of the catheter, has a screw intended to fix the rod at will.

The application of this instrument is as simple as its construction; it consists in providing the *porte-mèche* extremity of the rod, with a cotton tent imbibed with the desired substance, to place it in the interior of the catheter and fix it by means of the screw, so that it shall not pass the level of the inferior opening of the catheter. This extremity is anointed with cerate, and the instrument is introduced like an ordinary catheter. When it has penetrated far enough, the rod is unscrewed, it is laid hold of with the right hand, holding the pavilion of the catheter in the left; this is drawn out about half an inch, then holding with two fingers the part of the urethra occupied by the tent which has been thus pushed out of the catheter, the rod or stylet is drawn out first, and the catheter afterwards; pressing with one hand on the course of the urethra so as to hinder the exit of the tent.

The application which we have just described may undergo some slight modifications at the pleasure of the practitioner; thus, if we apprehend that notwithstanding the cerate the beak of the catheter may injure the urethra by the edges of its aperture, we may pass the catheter first, by closing it with the ovoid extremity of the rod, and afterward introduce the tent; and also we may fix the rod, or not, by means of the screw.

This instrument is so made by M. Malgaigne as to be inservient to various uses. It may be employed;—

1st. As a catheter for man or woman. For this purpose the inferior opening has only to be closed with the ovoid extremity of the rod, and fixed to it by means of the screw, and as soon as the instrument is introduced the rod must be withdrawn in order to give issue to the liquid. "This," says M. Mallia, "is even superior to the common catheters, on account of its continuity of surface, an advantage already appreciated by M. Mayor, of Lusanne, by constructing these catheters with a single eye."

2d. For applying alum to strictures according to M. Jobert's treatment.

3d. As a dilator, in strictures difficult of removal by the ordinary means.

With the catheter we reach the stricture, the edges of which are already slightly dilated, and by pushing forward the ovoid extremity of the rod we are nearly certain to follow the axis of the canal and to avoid the false passages in those places where they are most to be feared, that is, before the stricture.

4th. Finally, the metallic rod may be used as a *porte-mèche*, and in many cases as a stylet.

In some subsequent number of the journal from which the above is extracted will be published a collection of interesting facts relating to the treatment of blennorrhœa with tents, by M. Ricord; it is also the intention of M. Malgaigne to give a detailed publication of some observations on this subject, to which we may revert on another occasion.

ART. VII.—OSTEO-SARCOMA OF THE UPPER JAW. EXTIRPATION OF THE DISEASED MASS—CURE.

Leonhard Cai, twenty-four years of age, habitually enjoying good health, and of pretty good constitution, when ten years of age, fell with and struck the left side of the face against a stone. The patient remained without consciousness for some time, but soon recovered; the pain produced by the accident was slight, and no serious injury seemed to have been produced by the fall. Some time afterwards, however, the left cheek was observed to be a little enlarged, but no attention was paid to this circumstance, as the tumefaction was unaccompanied by pain or other inconvenience. From this time the tumour gradually increased, and at last acquired a very remarkable size. The left cheek is now occupied by a large conical-shaped tumour, which has pushed the nose to one side, and forced the eye upwards and outwards. The skin which covers the tumour is marked by numerous veins, and is slightly red at the inner angle of the eye; in other places it appears unchanged. The tumour extends from the inner angle of the orbit, along the side of the nose, to the angle of the mouth, then along the alveolar processes to the last molar tooth, and then mounts from this point to the lower edge of the orbit, embracing the whole of the malar bone. The circumference of the base of the tumour is nine inches and a half. It has pushed up the floor of the orbit so as to form there a tumour as large as a nut, has nearly obliterated the nostril, and has also forced down the palatine plate into the mouth. No elasticity or softness can be discovered on the surface of the tumour. The diagnosis formed was osteo-sarcomatous tumour, probably arising from the orbital plate of the superior maxillary bone, and filling the whole of the antrum.

The operation for its removal was performed by Dr. Dietz. The first incision ran from the inner angle of the orbit over the tumour as far down as the alveolar process, about an inch and a half from the angle of the mouth. From the middle of this incision a second one, an inch and a half long, was made to fall in the middle of the space compressed between the angle of the mouth and the edge of the nostril. The flaps were now dissected back from the surface of the tumour, and the malar bone divided, through its whole length, with a fine saw; the further separation of this bone was effected by repeated but slight blows of a hammer and chisel. Although the parietes of the bones which surrounded the tumour were very much thinned, the extent of the latter prevented its being completely separated with the chisel, and the operator was compelled to cut it away, from the apex towards the base, with a strong scalpel. This was effectually performed until the whole was reduced nearly to a level with the surrounding healthy bones. It now remained to remove the diseased portions of the orbital and nasal regions, and this also was effected with the chisel, during which the division of the infra-orbital branch of the maxillary nerve pro-

duced the most severe agony. The portion of the diseased mass which extended backwards into the antrum could now be attacked, and after long-continued efforts with the scalpel, the fingers, and a hand-chisel, it was at last removed. The posterior wall of the maxillary antrum seemed, at first sight, to have been perforated by the tumour; on more close examination, however, the posterior parietes of the antrum were discovered to be uninjured, and covered, in most places, with the lining mucous membrane. The hemorrhage, which occurred during the operation, was copious, but was checked by the application of cold water. A small artery, near the alveolar process of the third molar tooth, bled more freely, and required the application of a compress moistened with a styptic fluid. After having sufficiently cleaned out the cavity of the wound, the operator brought its edges together, and kept them in contact with several points of suture.

The patient bore this tedious operation with great fortitude. His pulse was small but not much accelerated, and he walked, without support, from the operating theatre to his chamber. Cold lotions were applied over the whole side of the face, and he was ordered some Glauber salts with nitre. Half an hour after the termination of the operation, the cavity of the wound became tumefied, and a quantity of blood escaped from the nose and mouth. The lower angle of the wound was immediately opened, the coagulated blood removed, and a fresh compress applied over the bleeding alveolar artery. In the evening the hemorrhage had not reappeared, and the patient appeared quiet. On the day following the operation hemorrhage again set in with sufficient violence to produce fainting; it was, however, restrained, and did not recur again. From this time the condition of the patient continued to improve, but it is unnecessary for us to follow the author through his minute account of the daily symptoms. The cavity of the wound became moderately filled with granulations, but about one inch and a half of the upper part of the wound could not be made to unite. The author accordingly refreshed the edges, and brought them again together with the Carlsbad needles. This had the desired effect, for the whole wound was healed in ten days afterwards.—*Dieffenbach's Zeitschrift*, No. 9, 1837.¹

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

*Barton on Anchylosis.*²

Some years ago, this able surgeon published an account of a new and successful operation at the hip, which had been undertaken for the twofold purpose of remedying a most serious deformity and lameness, and of *establishing an artificial joint*, as a substitute for the natural articulation, which had become obliterated by disease; terminating in true anchylosis.³

In the pamphlet before us Dr. Barton describes a case in which no attempt was made to establish an artificial joint, as the attending circumstances did not admit of such a consideration. The object of his treatment was to remove deformity, and to restore to usefulness a limb which had been suffered to become anchylosed by malposition.

It is impossible to convey a just idea of the management of the case—which was eminently successful—without citing at length the clear description of the author.

¹ *Lancet* for January, 1838, p. 534.

² *New Treatment for Certain Cases of Anchylosis*. By J. Rhea Barton, M. D., of Philadelphia. (Extracted from the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, for February, 1838.) 8vo, pp. 8. Philadelphia, 1838.

³ *North American Medical and Surgical Journal*, April, 1827.

"S—D—s, M. D., formerly of Charleston, S. C., but now a resident of Alabama, when a youth of about nine years of age, unluckily had his knee joint involved in inflammation and suppuration so extensively as to occasion the destruction of the synovial membranes, the ligaments, cartilages, and, in short, every structure peculiarly appertaining to the joint. After a protracted suffering he finally recovered with the loss of the joint; the tibia, femur, and patella, having become united to each other in the form of a true ankylosis. The loss of the articulation of the knee, however, though a misfortune, did not constitute the *sadness* of his case. It was caused by the malposition of the limb; the leg having been flexed upon the thigh to a degree somewhat less than a right angle. Hence the only alternatives of which he could avail himself to aid him in walking were, either to use crutches, or to employ a very high block-sole boot, and to lower his stature by flexing the sound limb, in order that both feet might reach the ground. The latter expedient he adopted. The long continued pressure and weight of the body sustained by this defective limb, acting under such great mechanical disadvantages, had at length caused some projection of the instep, and other irregularities, which it is unnecessary to particularise.

"This supposed irremediable condition of his limb, with all its ills, the young gentleman endured during the period of about sixteen years. In the mean time he graduated in medicine, and became a successful and highly respectable practitioner; but as his professional labours increased, he found the condition of his limb to be an obstacle not only to his further success, but also a source of unceasing annoyance and vexation. Whereupon, with a resoluteness not surprising to those who knew the strength of his mind, the firmness of his character, and the abundance of his manly courage, he repaired to Philadelphia in order that some relief might be obtained, if it were possible. When consulted by him I found him fully prepared to learn that no benefit was to be expected from any heretofore known practice, and that if he could be relieved it must be by some novel expedient and treatment.

"After a candid and full disclosure of my views of his case, and of the means by which I thought he might be benefited, his own judgment accorded with mine; and believing in the feasibility of the plans, he became urgent for the undertaking. It was accordingly commenced on the 27th day of May, 1835, and pursued as follows:—

"Two incisions were made over the femur, just above the patella. The first commenced at a point opposite the upper and anterior margin of the external condyle of the femur, and, passing obliquely across the front of the thigh, terminated on the inner side. The second incision commenced also on the outer side, about two and a half inches above the first; and passing likewise obliquely across the thigh, terminated with the other in an acute angle. By these incisions were divided the integuments, the tendon of the extensor muscles of the leg, at its insertion in the upper part of the patella, and some of the contiguous fibres of the rectus and crureus muscles themselves, a greater part of the vastus internus, and a portion of the vastus externus muscles. A flap, composed therefore of this structure, was elevated from the femur close to the condyles. The soft parts were next detached from the outer side of the bone, from the base of the flap toward the ham, by passing a knife over the circumference of it, so as to admit of the use of a saw. The flap then being turned aside, a triangular or wedge-like piece of the femur was easily removed by means of a small narrow-bladed saw; such as was used in the operation at the hip. This wedge of bone did not include the entire diameter of the femur at the point of section: so that a few lines of the posterior portion of the shaft of the bone remained yet undivided. By slightly inclining the leg backward, these yielded and the solution was complete. This mode of effecting the lesion of the bone was designedly adopted, and constituted what I conceived to be a very important measure in the operation. Important, because it rendered the popliteal artery free from the danger of being wounded by the action of the saw, and

subsequently the interlocking of the fractured surfaces tended to retain the extremities of the divided bone in their positions until the harshness of their surfaces had been overcome either by the absorption of their angles, or by the deposition of new matter upon them—a change essential to the safety of the artery during the subsequent treatment of the case. Not a blood-vessel was opened which required either a ligature or compression. The operation, which lasted about five minutes, being thus ended, the reflected flap was restored to its place, the wound lightly dressed, and the patient was put to bed, lying on his back, with the limb supported upon a splint of an angle corresponding to that of the knee previous to the operation. This position was maintained until it was believed that the asperities of the bone had become blunted, and were not likely by their pressure to cause ulceration of the artery beneath them. This first splint was then removed, and another having the angle slightly obtuse was substituted. In a few days a third splint, with the angle more obtuse than the second, supplied its place. Others, varying in degrees of angularity, in like manner came in their turn to support the limb until it had attained a position almost straight. It was then unchangeably continued in that line until the contact surfaces of the bone had united and securely fixed the limb in this the desired direction.

“During the treatment of the case, especial care was bestowed in protecting the popliteal vessels against any injurious encroachment upon them. With that view, all antagonising pressure on the soft parts in the ham was carefully avoided. The limb was rested on two long bran bags, laid upon the splint, with their ends apart—a vacancy of four or five inches being left between them opposite the lesion of the bone. This interspace was lightly filled with carded cotton, so as to afford a safe support. Every symptom of pain or uneasiness in this part was promptly attended to. The occasional issue of a drop or two of blood from the corner of the sore, during the process of dressing the limb, caused me some solicitude in this case; whereas, ordinarily I should have considered it as a matter of no moment—it being so frequent an occurrence during the dressing of wounds, owing to the disturbance of the granulations, especially in compound fractures. The wounded soft parts finally healed and quieted this anxiety. The straightening of the limb having been very cautiously and by degrees effected, the first two months elapsed during the accomplishment of this object. Having then reduced it to the desired position, means were carefully observed to retain it so until the reunion of the bone had been fully completed; which occupied two months longer. The constitutional symptoms were such as usually occur in compound fractures—somewhat severe, but at no time alarming. Throughout the whole treatment it was not found necessary to bleed him, or to have recourse to any very active constitutional measures. He was occasionally indisposed from irregularity in the digestive functions, but was always speedily relieved by resorting to mild and appropriate remedies.

“At the end of about four months from the date of the operation my patient stood erect, with both feet in their natural position, and the heels resting alike upon the floor, although a slight angle had been designedly left at the knee, in order that there might not be any necessity for throwing the limb out from the body in the act of walking, which is always the case when the knee is quite straight. After this period, the use of shoes of the ordinary shape was resumed, and the limb was daily exercised with increasing strength and usefulness. On the 19th of October, the doctor took his departure for the south, bearing with him the injunction to continue the support of a small splint and the aid of a crutch or cane, until he should acquire sufficient confidence in the strength of the limb to justify him in laying them aside.”—p. 5.

The patient now—to use his own expression—feels no other inconvenience in riding or walking than what arises from his knee-joint being stiff, which was the case before the operation. He walks without a stick or other aid, with the sole of the foot to the ground and with but a slight limp.

"When I think of what I was," says the patient—himself an "enlightened physician,"—"and what I am; and that to your firmness, judgment and skill I am indebted for the happy change, I want words to express adequately all that I feel."

Such cases are among the triumphs of surgery.

—
*Kramer on Diseases of the Ear.*¹

The reprint of this valuable theoretical and practical work, illustrated by plates, which are now in the hands of the engraver, will be commenced in the next number—the first of the new volume—of the "Library." It contains a critical analysis of the literature of diseases of the ear, with a pathological and practical account of the various maladies to which that organ is liable.

The original work was well characterised to be "unquestionably the most valuable work we possess on the subject of diseases of the ear generally; and after the labours of Itard and Deleau, it must be regarded as contributing more to the progress of acoustic surgery than any other modern publication."²

—

Expulsion of a Tænia from a New-Born Child.—The doctrine of uni-vocal or regular generation is rendered difficult by many circumstances, and especially by the fact that worms have been found in new-born children. A case of this kind has been communicated in one of the recent German journals.³ In 1830, Mr. Müller was called to a nurse-child, five days old, which was labouring under slight constipation. After the employment of rhubarb, manna, and a few grains of salt, a tape-worm, a foot and a half long, was found in the excrements. The worm must of course have existed during the fœtal state.

—

Professor Gibson's Case of Cæsarean Section.—This operation has been performed for the second time on the same female by Professor Gibson. The particulars of the case will be given to the world, we are told,¹ by Dr. Fox, of this city, who was the medical attendant of the patient in her last pregnancy.

—

Louisville Medical Institute.—This new institution has commenced its career auspiciously: the number of students this—the first—session being eighty, exclusive of twenty who comprise the medical jurisprudence class. Of the eighty,—forty-two are from Kentucky; ten from Indiana; ten from Tennessee; eight from Alabama; three from Illinois; two from Ohio; two from Mississippi; one from New York; one from Maine; one from Georgia; one from South Carolina; one from Arkansas; one from Maryland; one from Missouri; and one from Texas.

A summer session is proposed by the faculty.

¹ The Nature and Treatment of Diseases of the Ear. By Dr. Wm. Kramer. Second edition of the author's Treatise on Chronic Deafness, much improved and enlarged. Translated from the German, with the latest improvements of the author since the last German edition. By James Risdon Bennett, M. D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, &c. 8vo, pp. 306. London, 1837.

² British and Foreign Medical Review, No. 5, for January, 1837, p. 100.

³ Medicinisches Correspondenz-Blatt, and Encyclographie des Sciences Médicales, Sept., 1837.

⁴ American Journal of the Medical Sciences, for Feb., 1838, p. 542.

Jefferson Medical College.

At a public commencement of the Jefferson Medical College, held on the 8th of March, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen, by the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D., LL. D., President of the Board of Trustees.

The subjects of the Theses are placed opposite each name.

UPPER CANADA.

Sidney W. Sole, Syphilis.

NOVA SCOTIA.

James Geddes, Jr. Scarlet Fever.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

S. G. Davis, Scarlet Fever.
William Treat, Critical days.
Henry Clinton Parker, Inflammations, &c.
Elbridge Gerry Kelley, Influence of the morale, &c.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Jno. B. Chace, Nitrate of Silver.
Russel Parkhurst, Bronchitis.

NEW YORK.

Samuel Jno. Green, Injuries of the Head.
S. B. Hanford, Cancer.
J. D. Bevier, Curvature of the Spine.
N. Deyo, Indigestion.
Robert B. Storm, Inflammation.
Charles N. Bass, Phthisis.
Jno. T. Jansen, Audition.

NEW JERSEY.

Joseph A. Davis, Life and Death.
H. B. Salter, Croup.
James Bell, Opium.
Wm. Mortimer Brown, Absorption.
Wm. B. Lefevre, Phlogosis.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Jno. Conry, Stricture in, &c.
Wm. M. Bolling, Fever.
S. C. Demuth, Diseases of Vesica, &c.
A. A. Henderson, Medical Electricity.
E. K. Hunt, Typhus.
R. M. S. Jackson, Pathological Anatomy.
Isaac Musselman, Aperients.
Charles Streater, Gangrena Senilis.
Wm. W. Righter, Rachialgitis.
Mark G. Kerr, Typhus.
Jno. Tenbroek, Phthisis.
R. Troubat, Intestinal Worms.
R. F. Vanvalzah, Scarlet Fever.
Thomas Lyon, Croup.
Abiram C. Stees, Acute Bronchitis.
Joseph N. Craft, Indigestion.
Wm. Hayes, Jr., Rheumatism.
Benjamin Cramer, Diet.
Geo. Stewart, Laryngitis.
E. H. Mason, Dysentery.
Clarence H. Frick, Arachnitis.
Geo. W. Green, Urinary Calculi.
Hiram Rutherford, Dropsy.
Thomas H. Thompson, Erysipelas.
Jonathan Robeson, Curvature of the Spine.
R. S. Holmes, Chlorosis.
Harmony A. Smith, Hysteria.
Jno. S. Crawford, Uterine Hemorrhage.
Robt. M. Denig, Scarlet Fever.
P. B. Vastine, Scarlet Fever.
Samuel Carels, The Brain.
S. S. Cummings, Croup.
J. B. Hamilton, Organisation.
Charles Bower, Typhus.
J. C. Mulhallon, Croup.
Geo. Hill, Scarlet Fever.

Wm. W. Dale, Thompsonianism.
Thos. R. Hull, Scarlet Fever.
Samuel Agnew.
Emile B. Gardette.

MARYLAND.

J. H. Worthington, Diet.
David T. Yeakel, Apoplexy.
Joseph J. Gillis, Rachialgitis.
Joseph B. Cottman, Revellents.
Josiah F. Smith, Cholera Infantum.
A. S. Magruder, Scarlet Fever.
W. H. Hayward, Iodine.
Alex. C. H. Tate, Phrenology.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Geo. S. Tolson, Muscular Motion.
H. Hoban, Phthisis.
S. C. Smoot, Dyspepsia.

VIRGINIA.

Benj. Fleet, Asphyxia.
W. S. Copeland, Modus Operandi, &c.
E. P. Duggins, Vascular System.
Beverly Jones, Acute Gastritis.
Richard H. Beamon, Menstruation.
Joseph A. Mayo, Amenorrhæa.
Thomas W. Baker, Malaria.
Geo. D. Young, Concussion, &c.
Francis A. Effinger, Phthisis.
J. M. Daniel, Inflammation.
Thos. L. Robinson, Yellow Fever.
Jno. J. Nelson, Asthma.
Robt. E. Nelson, Paralysis.
Alex. Reid, Miasmata.
Walter Nangle, Gout.
James E. Harris, Dysentery.
Samuel T. Rhodes, Arthrosia Acuta.
Jno. Millington.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Erasmus D. Jones, Ileitis.
Wm. McFadyen, Croup.
Wm. S. Andres, Rheumatism.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Samuel Langley, On the Prostate Gland.
Wm. B. Traynham, Influenza.

OHIO.

Peter Allen.

KENTUCKY.

Willis H. Farmer, Fever.
Stokes A. Smith, Ergot.
Jesse D. Burks, Fever.

GEORGIA.

A. H. Bailey, Cold Water to Wounds.
Augustus Guerard, Gout.

ALABAMA.

Wm. H. Eldridge, Syphilis.
Thomas P. Linton, The Blood.

GERMANY.

Frederick G. L. Vogely, Angina.

SAMUEL COLHOUN.

Dean of the Medical Faculty.

After the degrees had been conferred, an appropriate valedictory address was delivered by Professor Pattison.

University of Pennsylvania.—The catalogue of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, recently published, numbers three hundred and eighty students for the present session.

NECROLOGY.

Dr. Wm. Wallace.—We observe the death of this gentleman announced in a recent number of the *Lancet*.¹ He was the Senior Surgeon to the Jervis Street Hospital, and was the author of many valuable contributions to medical and surgical science. He died of typhus which has been prevailing to an unusual extent for some time past in Dublin, where several medical gentlemen have fallen victims to the disease. Dr. Wallace was the author of a work on sulphureous fumigations as a remedy in rheumatism and diseases of the skin, (Dublin, 1820); of a physiological enquiry respecting the action of moxa, and its utility in various diseases of the nerves and muscles, (Dublin, 1827); of a treatise on the venereal disease and its varieties, (London, 1833); and his lectures on the venereal disease, with some researches on the skin of the negro, have recently been printed in the *London Lancet*. These he had barely completed, when death overtook him, in the prime of manhood, as he was about to reap the fruits of his long and meritorious exertions.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

From Professor Yandell, the Dean.—A Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Louisville Medical Institute, Louisville, Ky. 8vo, pp. 8. January, 1838.

From an Unknown Correspondent.—The *Troy (N. Y.) Sentinel* of Feb. 24. [Containing the proceedings of an anatomical class there, in reference to petitioning the legislature of the state of New York "for a law on the one hand to facilitate the study of anatomy, and on the other to protect the grave from violation." It appears strange that near the middle of the nineteenth century circumstances should exist anywhere to render such a law necessary.]

From Dr. Forbes, editor of the British and Foreign Medical Review:—*Hints to Mothers, for the Management of Health during the Period of Pregnancy and in the Lying-in Room; with an exposure of popular errors in connection with those subjects.* By Thomas Bull, M. D., Physician Accoucheur to the Finsbury Midwifery Institution, &c. 12mo, pp. 174. London, 1837.

The Nature and Treatment of Diseases of the Ear. By Dr. William Kramer. Second edition of the author's treatise on chronic deafness, much improved and enlarged. Translated from the German, with the latest improvements of the author since the last German edition. By James Risdon Bennett, M. D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, &c. 8vo, pp. 306. London, 1837.

On the Use of Auscultation and Percussion in the Diagnosis of Diseases of the Organs of Respiration and Circulation, with directions for the employment of inspection, succussion, palpation, and mensuration of the thorax. By Julius Wolff, M. D., Member of the Royal College of Göttingen, Heidelberg, &c. 8vo, pp. 200. London, 1837.

¹ For Jan. 6, 1838, p. 524.

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Abercrombie, Dr., on diseases of the brain,	50	Arsenic, detection of, Professor Fisher on the,	421
Abscess of the cerebellum,	3	Arsenical candles,	372
Absorption of bone, curious case of,	27	Arteria innominata, ligature of the,	198
—— of cataract after ophthalmia,	69	Artery, iliac, ligature of the, by Dr. Mott,	102
Academy of Science, of Maryland, transactions of the,	421	Asphyxia by strangulation,	305
Acarus of the itch,	55	Asphyxied infants resuscitated by sucking the breast,	86
Acclimation, Prof. Barton on,	245	Assing, Dr., on the influenza at Hamburg,	170
Acephalous people in Ethiopia,	57	Association, British, medical section of the,	289, 315
Acknowledgments,	160	Astringents, <i>modus operandi</i> of,	257
Acupuncture in hernia,	317	Auscultation,	132
—— in hydrocele,	61		
—— in the case of varicose veins,	317	Babington, Dr. B., on the blood,	16
Aikin, Prof., introductory lecture,	340	Bamalari on scirrhus and cancer of the uterus,	87
Air-pump, use of in disease,	363	Barry, Sir D., statistics of cholera,	163
Albers, Prof. J. F. H., on tumours of the brain,	109	Barton, Prof. E. H., on acclimation,	245
Albin Gras on the itch insect,	55	—— medical statistics of New Orleans,	82
Albino, on the,	225	—— Dr. Rhea, on ankylosis,	435
Albinoism, cases of,	ib.	Bath, air-pump,	316
Alexander, Dr., on the capillaries,	145	—— use of in disease,	363
Allan, Mr. J., on compression in the phlegmasia,	126	Baxley, Dr. H. W., appointed Prof. of Anatomy in the Univ. of Maryland,	134
Alum, given in cases of fetid breath,	113	Bayle, Doane's edition of,	15
—— on bougies, in stricture,	69	Beall, Dr. J. R., case of great dropsical effusion,	94
Amaurosis treated by caustic to the cornea,	182, 311	Beck, Dr. T. R., statistics of the blind in the United States,	214
American Medical Library and Intelligence,	322	—— statistics of deaf and dumb,	181
Ammonia, in epilepsy,	39	Bedford, Dr., the future biographer of Dr. Bushe,	120
Amputation, deaths by,	47	Bedford water,	31
Anaplastic surgery,	28	Belladonna as a preservative against scarlatina,	345, 366
Anatomical plates, Quain's,	15	—— clysters in ileus,	279
Ankylosis, Dr. R. Barton on,	435	Bellingham, Dr., on the motions of the heart,	316
Andral, case of typhoid fever,	106	Berlin, medical education in,	241
Augustine, St., on acephali,	57	Bibliographical notices, 14, 32, 48, 75, 91, 115, 130, 149, 170, 195, 212, 229, 245, 268, 281, 306, 322, 340, 358, 369, 390, 400, 420, 435	
Animal exhalations, putrid,	161	Bigger, Dr., on transplanting the cornea,	398
Animalecules in purulent discharges,	8		
Annals of medicine, noticed,	14		
Annan, Dr., mode of treating prolapsus ani,	71		
Antiphlogistic properties of mercurial inunction,	361		
Antimony, tartarised, in pneumonia, &c.	77		
Anus, Bushe on the diseases of the,	130		
Armies, mortality and diseases of,	127		
Army, medical service of the,	197		
Army, the U. S., medical staff of the,	273		

	PAGE		PAGE
Births, influence of the hours of the day on,	213	Bricheteau's medical clinics,	134
Bishop, Dr. E. H., on the powers of ergot,	329	Bright, disease of,	54
Bites and stings of insects,	183	British and Foreign Medical Review,	154
— of rabid animals,	192	Broc, M., on the races of man,	150
Black, Dr., on influenza,	315	Brodie, Sir B., on nervous affections,	16
Bladder, extraction of a foreign body from the,	209	Bronchitis with fetid expectoration,	121
— extrophy of the,	137, 147	— with intolerably fetid expectoration,	393
Blandin on anaplastic surgery,	28	Broomseed in dropsy,	38
Bleeding, in the cold stage of fever,	29	Broussais, Professor,	254
— from the arm, considerations on,	23	— on the grippe,	209
Blennorrhagic epididymitis,	297	Bubo, ulcerated, treated by chalybeates,	180
Blennorrhœa, treatment of by tents,	432	Burns, treated by nitrate of silver,	93
Blind, statistics of the,	214	Bush, Dr. James B., on Dr. Dudley's success in lithotomy,	284
Blisters, discharges from, use of,	334	— on Dr. Dudley's employment of compression,	127
— in local inflammation,	100	Bushe, Dr. G. M., his death,	9
Blood, albuminous principle of the,	290	— his correspondence placed in Dr. Bedford's hands,	120
— menstrual,	174	— on diseases of the rectum and anus,	130
— morbid conditions of the,	16	Buttmann, Dr., remarkable effect of creosote,	288
Blood-letting, Wardrop on,	16		
Boerstler's case of fatal injury of the brain,	1	Cabell, Dr. James L., Prof. of anatomy in the Univ. of Virginia,	214
Bone, absorption of, curious case of the,	27	— introductory lecture,	401
— formation, &c. of,	114	Cæsarean section after the death of the mother,	374
Bones, South on the,	50	— case of, by Professor Gibson,	433
— of the fore-arm, undescribed displacement of the,	415	— statistics of the,	123
Bonnet, M., cure of varicose veins and hernia by acupuncture,	317	— successful for the fourth time,	123
Boullier, M., on the preparation of phloridzine,	314	— successful case of,	70
Boutigny, M., on potableness of water from zinc roofs,	374	Calagirah of India,	78
— on suicide by poisoning,	85	Calculus affections,	4
Books received, 36, 56, 79, 96, 136, 160, 176, 200, 216, 232, 256, 272, 288, 312, 328, 344, 360, 376, 392, 408, 423, 440		Calculus, vesical, solution of,	172
Boston Medical and Surgical Journal,	272	Caldwell, Dr., eulogium on Dr. Phisick,	422
Botanical medicine, history of,	168	— on physical education,	173
Bougies covered with alum, used in stricture,	69	— on the health of New Orleans,	17
Boussingault, M., on the nutritive powers of different vegetables,	426	— Prof. in the Louisville medical school,	231
Bouvier's case of abscess of the cerebellum,	3	— Prof. and the Transylvania medical school,	94
— on the influence of seasons in influenza,	326	Calhoun, N. W., pathological appearances in a case of mania a potu,	431
Bowditch, Dr. H. I., analysis of the Transactions of the Medical Society of Observation of Paris,	116	Calomel, diminution in the use of,	95
Bowditch's editions of Louis on phthisis and on fever,	213	Cancer,	87
Bowdoin college,	289	— in females, statistics of,	343
Brain, Abercrombie on the,	50	Candles, arsenical,	372
— malformation of the,	316	Capillaries, Dr. Alexander on the,	145
— of the negro,	368	— of the eye,	186
— severe lesion of the,	1	Capsules, gelatinous,	60, 84
— tumours of the,	109	Carbonic acid gas, employment of, in medicine,	415
Brandreth's pills,	286	Carlisle, Dr., on malformation of the brain,	316
Breath, fetid, cured by alum,	113	Carpenter's oration before the Edinburgh Medical Society,	251
Brett, Mr., on the expectoration in diseases of the lungs, &c.	290	Carron du Villards on the puriform ophthalmia of the new-born,	426

PAGE
134
54
154
150
16
121

393
38
254
209
180
93

284

127
9

120

130

288

214
401

374

438
123

123
70
78
4
172

122
73

17

131

94

31
95
87
43
72
45
86
84

15

6

61

6

	PAGE
Carson, Dr., composition of the animal secretions,	316
Cartwright, Dr., on lobelia inflata in influenza,	112
Carver, Dr., on the seat of the mind,	54
Castration, power of procreating after,	146, 244
Catamenia, recurrence of in old age,	374
Cataract, absorption of after ophthalmia,	69
— comparative view of operations for,	228
— Dr. Stout on,	195
Catarrhus vesicæ, treated by injections of tar water,	311
Caustic in amaurosis,	311
Cavarra, M., on fetid breath, cured by alum,	113
— on the use of tannin,	257
Cavenue, M., on tobacco in tetanus,	231
Cemeteries, rural,	133
Centenarians,	79
Cerebellum, abscess of the,	3
— disease of the, without genital excitement,	271
Charlton, Dr. E., case of Cæsarean section for the fourth time,	124
Chalybeates in ulcerated bubo,	180
Chapman, Mr., on nitrate of silver in cutaneous diseases,	336
Chasé, Dr., final report on hernia,	391
Chemical diagrams, Green's,	171
Chemistry, Mitscherlich's,	405
Chest, diseases of the, Stokes on the,	230
Chevallier on the solution of gravel, &c.	172
Child, survival of the, for seven hours after the death of the mother,	299
Childbirth, deaths from,	264
Children, legitimate and illegitimate in France, statistics of,	156
Cholera, Asiatic, probability of death and recovery in,	417
— statistics of,	163
— in Italy,	255, 422
— morbid anatomy of,	316
— treatment of by Dr. Graves,	338
— in London,	367
— at Naples,	407
Cholesterine in pus,	27
Cinchonine, tannate of,	270
Civiale, M., Lithotriptic instrument,	329
Clark, Sir James, made a baronet, &c.	373
Clavicle, removal of the, with a tumour on the bone,	382
Clinical lectures, Dr. Graves's,	342
Clinical medicine,	12
Clinics, medical, of Brichteau,	134
Clubfoot, division of the tendo Achil- lis in,	418
Clutterbuck, Dr., on fever,	341
Cobb, Dr. J., Prof. in the Louisville Medical School,	231
Colles, Dr., on the venereal,	156
Collins, Dr. R., case of vagitus uterinus,	88
Combe, Dr., physiology,	50
Compression in various diseases,	126

	PAGE
Connecticut, number of physicians in,	158
Consumption, Morton on,	51
— see <i>Phthisis</i> .	
Cook, Dr. S. A., on the influence of pregnancy on tubercles,	65
— case of bronchitis with fetid expectoration,	121
— on the use of the discharge from blisters,	334
— on bronchitis with fetid expectoration,	393
Cooke, Dr. J. E., Prof. in the Louis- ville Medical School,	231
— on blisters in local inflammation,	101
Cooling regimen, on the,	261
Cooper, Sir A., honours to,	159
— principles, &c. of sur- gery, by Lee,	93
Copaiba, capsules of,	60, 84
Copaiba causes a cutaneous eruption,	343, 359
— consolidation of,	60
Copland, Dr. J., Dictionary of Practical Medicine,	153
Cormack on Creosote,	94
Cornea, transplantation of the,	47, 398
Cowan on physical diagnosis,	132
Coxe, Dr. J. R., on acephalous people in Ethiopia,	57
— on the effect of sp. of turpentine on salts,	7
Crania, American,	316
— Americana, Morton's,	463
Creosote,	229
— Cormack on,	94
— Dr. Herndon on,	425
— remarkable effect of,	288
Cross, Prof., snuff-box presented to him,	135
— his inaugural address,	390
Croton oil, friction with, in hoarseness,	286
Crying in the womb, case of,	82
Cullerier, M., on ulcerated bubo treated by chalybeates,	180
Cummin, Dr. W., death of,	215
Cunier, Dr., on the section of the tendo Achillis,	233
Curtis, Mr., on the preservation of health,	308
Cutaneous diseases, nitrate of silver in,	336
Cutaneous eruption caused by copaiba,	343, 359
Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physio- logy,	324
Cyclopædia of Surgery,	35, 152, 325
Davis, Dr. C., appointed to the Medical College of Georgia,	159
Dawson, Mr., Cæsarian section after death of the mother,	374
De conceptione sine concubitu,	275
De la Sagra's Five Months in the United States,	33
Deaf and dumb, statistics of the,	181

	PAGE		PAGE
Death from a blow on the stomach, cause of,	292	Ear, diseases of the, Kramer on the,	438
Deaths from amputation,	46	Eberle, Dr., his new medical journal,	153
— from child-birth,	264	— appointed to Transylvania	
Deformity of the mouth, case of, .	283	— Medical School,	197
Delirium tremens, see <i>Mania a potu</i> ,	430	— death of,	422
Dermatolysis,	321	Eclectism in medicine, advantages of,	122
Desgenottes, M., death of,	175	Editor's case of dyscrasy,	22
D'Espine, M., on the neck of the uterus in the young female, . . .	103	— note on malaria,	98
Desruelles, M., on the incubation of syphilis,	411	— case of polypiform concretion in the heart,	125
Devergie, M., case of infanticide proved in an infant that had not respired,	313	— case of exstrophy of the bladder,	137
Dickson, Dr. S., on the fallacy of physic,	307	— on the power of procreation after castration,	146
Dictionary, Medical, Copland's, . .	153	— case of rigidity of muscles of the face,	155
Dieffenbach, case of wound of abdo- men, with excision of a portion of the liver,	191	— on putrid animal exhalations,	161
Diet, Paris on,	251	— vulgar errors in medicine, 177, 217, 261, 275, 381	
Dietz, Dr., operation for osteo-sarcoma of the upper jaw,	434	— note on meteorology,	191
Digestion, chemistry of,	155	— on the still-born,	203
Diseases of armies,	127	— dedication of Dieffenbach's <i>Zeitschrifts</i> ,	216
Dislocation of the thumb,	355	— letter to, from Dr. Oppenheim, of Hamburg,	216
Dissertations, Dr. Holmes's,	420	— on internal refrigerants,	217
D'Ivernois, Sir F., on centenarians,	79	— on the cooling regimen,	261
Divers, power of, to remain under water,	30	Education, medical,	48
Doane, A. S., edition of Bayle, . . .	15	— physical, Caldwell on,	173
Döring, Dr., case of suppression of urine for twelve days,	194	— in Berlin,	241
Donné, M., animalcules in purulent discharges,	8	Electrical infant,	271
Dorsey, Dr. Robt. E., of the University of Maryland,	174	Electro-puncture in paralysis, . .	265
Dowson, Dr., on the study of medicine,	196	Emphysema from bursting the lung,	344
Dropsical effusion, great,	94	Encyclographie des Sciences Médi- cales, error in the,	157
Dropsy, broomseed in,	38	Epididymitis, blennorrhagic, . .	297
— Osborne on,	282	Epilepsy, ammonia in,	57
— vincetoxici radix in,	286	Ergot, power of,	329
Dubois, M., death of,	159	— see <i>Secale Cornutum</i> ,	
Ducatel, Prof., his resignation, . . .	55	Erysipelas curing phthisis, . . .	375
Dudley, Dr., his success in lithotomy,	284	Ethiopia, acephalous people in, . .	57
— use of compression,	126	Expectoration, fetid, case of, . .	121, 393
— successful cases of lithotomy, . .	89	— physical and chemical characters of,	290
Duhamel, Mr., on the consolidation of copaiba,	60	Exploration, direct, Dr. Holmes on,	421
Dunbar, Dr., Prof. in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, . . .	231	Exstrophy of the bladder, case of,	137, 147
Dunglison, Dr., his address,	53	Eye, capillaries of the,	186
— therapeutics, review of,	199	— diseases of the, Dr. Littell on the,	421
— medical student,	250	Farr, Mr., on the probability of death and recovery in Asiatic cholera,	467
Duparcque on the uterus, translated by Warrington,	32	Fearn, Dr. Thos., on large doses of the sulphate of quinine,	109
Dupuytren, Prof., use of tar water in catarrhus vesicæ,	39	Fever, typhus,	10
Dyscrasy, case of, by the editor, . .	22	— typhoid,	10, 192
Dysentrey, M'Phail on,	412	— cold stage of, bleeding in, . .	29
Dysmenorrhœa,	315	— remittent, of the southwest, . .	220
Dyspepsia, nux vomica in,	124	— intermittent, M'Phail on, . . .	236
— strychnine in,	124	— Clutterbuck on,	341
		Fingerhuth, Dr., on vicarious men- struation,	144
		Finley, Dr., medical professor in the University of Maryland,	174
		Fisher, Dr. W. R., prof. of chemistry in the University of Maryland,	198
		— introductory lecture,	372

PAGE
438
153

197
422
122
22
98

125
137

146

155
161

381
191

203

216

216
217

261
48

73
241

271
265

44
57

57
29

75
57

93
90

21
47

26
21

77
9

0
2

9
0

2
9

0
6

1
4

4
8

2

PAGE

Fisher on the detection of arsenic, . . .	421
Fletcher, Dr., physiology, . . .	75, 230
Flint, Dr. J. B., prof. in the Louisville Medical School, . . .	231
Fœtus in utero, can it respire, . . .	263
— self-evolution of the, . . .	374
Foot presentations, ratio of, . . .	64
Forbes, Dr. Jas. D., experiments on the weight, &c. of eight hundred persons, . . .	74
Fore-arm, bones of the, undescribed displacement of the, . . .	415
Fracture of the skull, with depression, . . .	207
Fricke, Dr., on compression in orchitis, . . .	126
Friction in cases of sprains, . . .	278
— with croton oil in hoarseness, . . .	286
Furnari, Dr., on the employment of carbonic acid gas in medicine, . . .	415
Gaedechens on the physiology and pathology of the facial nerve, . . .	154
Gardner, Mr., on an undescribed displacement of the bones of the fore-arm, . . .	415
Gastralgia, . . .	276
— nux vomica in, . . .	162
Geddings, Prof., his removal to Charleston, . . .	14
Georgia, Medical College of, . . .	158
Gerhard, Dr., on typhus and typhoid fevers, . . .	10
— lectures on clinical medicine, . . .	12
Gibson, Prof., case of Cæsarean section, . . .	438
Gimon, M., on the treatment of intermittents by iron, . . .	281
Glossopharyngeal nerve, on the, . . .	293
Gluge, Dr. G., on the influenza, . . .	59
Goddard's plates of the nerves, . . .	15
Gonorrhœa of females, solid nitrate of silver in the, . . .	206
— proto-iodide of iron in, . . .	211
— of females, nitrate of silver in, . . .	344
— see <i>Blennorrhœa</i> , . . .	
Graduates of Jefferson Medical College, . . .	13, 439
— of the Univ. of Pennsylvania, . . .	33
— of the Jefferson Medical College, address to the, . . .	52
— of New York, . . .	60
— of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, . . .	95
— of the Univ. of Virginia, . . .	174
— of the Med. College of South Carolina, address to the, . . .	230
— of Berkshire Med. Institute, . . .	359
Graham, Dr., prof. of chemistry in University College, . . .	253
Gravel, solution of, . . .	172
Graves, Dr., clinical lectures, . . .	342
— treatment of cholera, . . .	338
Green, Dr., on diseases of the skin, . . .	358
Green, Prof. J., chemical diagrams, . . .	171
Griffith, Dr. Robt. E., prof. of medicine in the Univ. of Virginia, . . .	214

PAGE

Griffith, Dr. Robt. E., introductory lecture, . . .	309
Grillo, M., case of ossification of the vitreous humour, . . .	407
Grippe, Broussais on the, . . .	209
— influence of seasons on the, . . .	326
— see <i>Influenza</i> , . . .	
Grossheim, Dr., case of cutaneous eruption caused by copaiba, . . .	343
Guillou, A., gelatinous capsules, . . .	84
— case of enormous fibrous tumour, . . .	285
Gun-shot wounds, in forensic medicine, . . .	111
Guthrie, Mr., on St. John Long's liniment, . . .	9
Guy's Hospital Reports, . . .	282, 323
Haase, Prof., obstetrical statistics, . . .	143
Hall, Dr. M., practice of physic, . . .	248
— on spasmodic tic, . . .	18
Hare, Mr., on curvature of the spine, . . .	316
Harris, Dr. T., case of removal of part of the tongue, . . .	129
— on deaths from amputation, . . .	47
Harrison, J. P., his oration, . . .	16
Hartmann's general therapeutics, . . .	77
Hatfield, Dr., case of snake in the stomach, . . .	12
Hayward, Prof., on diseases of the knee-joint, . . .	170
Headache, cured by leeches to the Schneiderian membrane, . . .	212
Health, preservation of, . . .	308
Heart, polypiform concretion in the, . . .	125, 266
— motions and sounds of the, . . .	289, 316, 377
— influence of the mind on the, . . .	316
— diseases of the, Wardrop on, . . .	324
Hebert, Mr., his air-pump bath, . . .	363
Height of eight hundred individuals, experiments on the, . . .	74
Henroz, M. J. A., on sudamina, . . .	395
Herndon, Dr. B. S., on creosote, . . .	425
Hernia, humeralis, . . .	73
— cure of, by acupuncture, . . .	307
— final report on, . . .	391
Herzfeld on treating burns by nitrate of silver, . . .	93
Higgason, Dr. J., on bleeding in the cold stage of fever, . . .	29
Hirsch on anaplastic surgery, . . .	28
Hirtz, M., clinical researches on phthisis, . . .	148
Hoarseness, friction with croton oil in, . . .	286
Hodgkin, Dr., morbid anatomy of serous membranes, . . .	310
Hoffman, Mr. D., on the medical profession, . . .	248
Holland, Dr., influence of the mind on the heart, . . .	316
— on the cause of death from a blow on the stomach, . . .	292

	PAGE		PAGE
Holmes, Dr., prize dissertations, . . .	420	Jefferson Medical College, address to	
Homœopathy in Paris, . . .	300	— the graduates of, . . .	52
Horner, Dr., on Lithotomy, . . .	325	— graduates of, 13, . . .	439
Houlton, Mr., substitute for the liquor		— number of students in, . . .	215
opii sedativus, . . .	343	Jeffrey's respirator, . . .	35
Howard, Dr. H., prof. in the University		Jenyns, Mr., on a species of limax	
of Maryland, . . .	156	found in the human intestines, . . .	317
Hufeland, necrology of, . . .	35	Jobert, M., on treating stricture by	
Hughes, Dr. E., demonstrator of ana-		bougies covered with alum, . . .	69
tomy in the Univ. of Maryland, . . .	198	Johnson, Dr. James, the railroad	
Huss, Dr. M., on nux vomica in gas-		steamer, . . .	
tralgia, . . .	162	— Mr. H. J., case of disease of	
Hydrocele, puncturation in, . . .	61	kidney, referred to bladder, . . .	81
— iodine injections in, . . .	138, 263	Journal, Medical and Surgical, of	
Hydrophobia, prevention of, . . .	167	Boston, . . .	272
— suggested remedy for, . . .	226	— of Medicine, Transylvania, . . .	94
Hymen and nymphæ, adhesion of the, . . .	420	— Western Medical, by Dr.	
Hystericalgia, . . .	277	Eberle, &c. . .	153
Icthyophagous tribes, . . .	99	Keratoplastice, . . .	47, 398
Ignorance and malpraxis, alleged, . . .	347	Keate, Mr. Robt., on puncturation in	
Ileus, treatment of, with belladonna		hydrocele, . . .	63
clysters, . . .	279	Keul, Dr. W., case of prolapsus ani and	
Infanticide proved on an infant that		prolapsus uteri occurring together, . . .	284
had not respired, . . .	313	Kidney, Bright's disease of the, . . .	54
Inflammation, local, blisters in, . . .	100	— disease of, referred to the	
Influenza, on the, . . .	59	bladder, . . .	81
— Lobelia in, . . .	112	King, Dr., on purpura, . . .	196
— at Hamburg, . . .	170	— Mr. T., on puncturation in hy-	
— Broussais on, . . .	209	drocele, . . .	61
— Dr. Black on, . . .	315	Kissam, Dr. R. S., case of removal of	
— see <i>Grippe</i> .		an ovarian tumour, . . .	409
Insane asylums, reports of, . . .	40	Kleeman, Dr., on the radix vincetoxici	
Insane, see <i>Lunatic</i> .		in dropsy, . . .	286
Insanity, case of, . . .	240	Knee-joint, diseases of the, . . .	170
— Prichard on, . . .	311	Knowles, Mr., case of successful Cæsa-	
Insurance on lives, . . .	197	rean operation, . . .	70
Intermittent, phloridzine in, . . .	14, 147	Kock on the asphyxia of infants, . . .	86
— of the southwest, . . .	236	Kramer on diseases of the ear, . . .	438
— cured by large doses of		Kreosote, see <i>Creosote</i> .	
subcarbonate of iron, . . .	281	Labat, M., case of asphyxia by stran-	
— of New England, Dr.		gulation, . . .	305
Holmes on the, . . .	421	Laceration during labour, how to pre-	
Introductory Lecture of Prof. Griffith, . . .	309	vent, . . .	139
— of Prof. Aikin, . . .	340	Lados, M., case of respiration of the	
— of Prof. Jackson, . . .	369	fœtus in utero, . . .	264
— of Prof. Fisher, . . .	372	Langguth, Dr., case of adventitious	
— of Prof. Cross, . . .	390	erysipelas curing phthisis, . . .	375
— of Prof. Cabell, . . .	401	Larynx and trachea, diseases of the, . . .	248
Inunction, mercurial, antiphlogistic, . . .	361	Lassaigne, M., on cholesterine in pus, . . .	27
Inversion of the uterus, . . .	430	Lauth, Prof., death of, . . .	215
Iodine injections in hydrocele, . . .	138, 263	Lawrie, J. Adair, on dislocation of the	
Ioduret of sulphur in tinea capitis, . . .	375	thumb, . . .	355
Iritis, treatment of, by mercury, . . .	280	Lead in orange flower water, . . .	78
Iron, proto-iodide of, in syphilis, . . .	211	Leeches, experiments on, to make	
— subcarbonate of, in intermittents, . . .	281	them take repeatedly, . . .	320
Issue paper, . . .	375	— to schneiderian membrane	
Itch, agency of the acarus in, . . .	55	in headache, ophthalmia, &c. . .	212
Jackson, Prof. S., statistics of cholera, . . .	165	Leech trade, . . .	78
— introductory lecture, . . .	369	Lee, Dr. A., edit. of Sir A. Cooper's	
Jagielski, Dr., on the treatment of		surgery, . . .	93
amaurosis by caustic, . . .	311	Lefevre, Dr., on the power of divers	
Jaw, lower, resection of the, . . .	271	to remain under water, . . .	30

	PAGE		PAGE
Medical College, (Washington) Bal-		Menstrual blood,	174
timore,	231	Menstruation, vicarious,	144
— — — of Ohio,	392	Mercurial inunction, antiphlogistic,	361
— — — Jefferson, graduates		Mercury, in cases of iritis,	280
of,	13, 439	Mercy, Dr., case of albinism,	225
— — — education in Berlin,	241	Meredith, Mr., minute on the late Dr.	
— — — essays, Scoley's,	268	Physick,	400
— — — Examiner, noticed,	371, 343	Meteorology, note on,	191
— — — faculty of the New York		Michaelis, Dr. G. A., on partus seroti-	
University,	312	nus epidemicus,	296
— — — Institutions, government of,	35	Midwifery, Meigs's,	405
— — — profession,	248	Miescher on the formation, &c. of bone,	114
— — — School of Louisville,	55	Miller, Dr. H., Prof. in the Louisville	
— — — New York city, gra-		Medical School,	231
duates of,	61	Mind on the heart, influence of the,	316
— — — of Transylvania Uni-		— — — seat of the,	54
versity, 55, 94, 197, 407, 438		Miner, Dr. T., address before the medi-	
— — — of the University of		cal society of Connecticut,	116
Maryland,	134	Mitchell, Dr. Thomas D., appointed to	
— — — of South Carolina,	159	Transylvania Medical School,	197
— — — of New York,	175	Mitscherlich's chemistry,	405
— — — of Louisville, profes-		Monstrosity, case of,	342
sor in the,	231	Montgomery, Dr., on the signs of	
— — — of Harvard University,	254	pregnancy,	229
— — — of New York city,	ib.	— — — on the bluish colour of	
— — — of Philadelphia,	255, 267	the vagina as a sign	
— — — of the University of		of pregnancy,	235
Vincennes,	272	Moore, Mr., on the rotation of medi-	
— — — of Baltimore,	287	cines,	5
— — — of Berkshire, gradu-		Morbus Brightii,	54
ates of the,	359	Morgan, Mr., first principles of surgery,	281
— — — of Western District		Morison's pills, trial respecting,	52
of New York,	392	— — — death from,	158
— — — section of the British Asso-		Mortality and diseases of armies,	127
ciation,	289, 315	Morton, Dr. S. G., on consumption,	51
— — — service of the army,	197	— — — crania Americana,	403
— — — societies, meetings of various,		Most, Dr. G. F., statistics of cholera,	163
.	135, 198	Mott, Prof., ligature of iliac artery,	102
— — — Society of New Haven Ct.,		Möller, M., case of tenia expelled	
report against quackery,	91	from a new-born child,	438
— — — Society of Connecticut, Dr.		Murat, M., death of,	255
Miner's address before the,	116	Murray, Sir J., on crystalline deposits	
— — — Society of New York, trans-		in diseases of the	
actions of the,	195	nervous system,	315
— — — staff of the army of the U. S.,	273	— — — on an air-pump bath,	316
— — — topography, 187, 201, 220, 236,		— — — on the use of the air-	
258, 276, 307, 352, 363, 413		pump in diseases,	363
Medicine, theory and practice of,		Muscles and nerves, connection be-	
Stokes on the,	16	tween the,	316
— — — in the United States, De la		Mutter, Dr., case of deformity of the	
Sagra's notice of,	32	mouth,	283
— — — botanical history of,	168	Nævus, operation for,	123
— — — system of, by Puchelt,	173	Nagele on deformity of the pelvis,	79
— — — study of, Dowson on the,	196	— — — on malformation of the pelvis,	142
— — — vulgar errors in, 177, 217, 281,		Necrology, Hufeland,	35
275, 331		— — — Dr. H. Ley,	55
— — — study of, aids to the,	250	— — — Dr. Turner,	56
— — — objects of,	251	— — — Dr. G. M. Bushe,	95
Medicines, rotation of,	5	— — — Prof. Magill,	135
Medico-Chirurg. Transactions, vol. xx,	282	— — — M. Dubois,	159
Meigs, Dr. C. D., midwifery,	405	— — — M. Desgenettes,	175
Melcombe, Dr., on nux vomica in dys-		— — — Dr. W. Cummin,	215
pepsia,	124	— — — Prof. Lauth,	215
Mellor, Mr., on nux vomica in dys-		— — — Dr. Rasori,	215
pepsia,	124		

	PAGE		PAGE
— M. Murat,	255	Pearson, Dr. R., on broomseed in dropsy,	38
— Mr. Lynn,	328	Pelvis, deformity of the,	79
— Dr. Uwins,	328	— mal-formation of,	142
— Dr. Mackintosh,	376	Pennsylvania hospital, report of the,	140
— Dr. P. Syng Physick,	360	Percussion,	132
— Prof. Eberle,	422	Perry, Dr., on typhus and typhoid fevers,	10
— Dr. Wallace,	439	Pessary, Sharpless on the,	402
Negro, brain of the,	368	Peter, Dr. R., appointed editor of the Transylvania Journal,	94
Nehr, Dr., case of survival of a child seven hours after the death of the mother,	299	Petrequin, M., case of intra-abdominal testes,	239
Nerve, facial, physiology, &c. of the,	154	— supernumerary mamma in a man,	367
Nerves, Goddard's plates of the,	15	Pfeil, Dr., on the adhesion of the nymphæ and hymen,	420
— and muscles, connection between the,	316	Pharmacy, Philadelphia College of, graduates of the,	95
Nervous affections, Sir B. Brodie on,	16	Phloridzine in intermittents,	14, 147
— system, comparative anatomy of the,	52	— preparation of,	314
— — crystalline deposits in diseases of the,	315	Phrenology,	158
Neuralgia, faciei, stramonium in,	203	— Sewall on,	76
— Dr. Holmes on,	421	Phthisis, <i>see</i> Consumption.	
Neuralgiæ, intermittent,	258, 276, 317	— clinical researches on,	148
New-born, puriform ophthalmia of the,	426	— cured by adventitious erysipelas,	375
— child, tænia expelled from,	438	— directions for the study of indifferent climates,	300
Newnham on the disorders of literary men,	115	— pulmonalis,	383
New Orleans, health of,	17	Physic, fallacy of,	307
— — medical statistics of,	82	Physicians, number of in Connecticut,	158
New York University, medical faculty of the,	312	Physick, Dr., death of,	360
Nichet, M., on the treatment of iritis by mercury,	280	— Caldwell's eulogium on,	422
Night air in malarious regions, bad effects of,	165	— minute respecting,	400
Nutritive powers of different vegetables,	426	Physiological society,	287
Nux vomica in dyspepsia,	124	Physiology, Combe's,	50
— — in gastralgia,	162	— Fletcher's,	75, 230
Nymphæ and hymen, adhesion of the,	420	Pills, Brandreth's,	286
Observation, medical, Louis on,	198	Pneumogastric nerve, on the,	293
Obstetrical statistics, German,	142	Pneumonalgia,	317
Obstetrics, practical, lectures on,	271	Pneumonia, tartar emetic in,	77
Offute, Dr., case of insanity,	240	Poisoning, suicide by,	85
Oppenheim, Dr., letter to the editor from,	216	Polypiform concretion in the heart, case of,	125, 266
Ophthalmia cured by leeches to the Schneiderian membrane,	212	Potableness of water from zinc roofs,	374
— puriform, of the new-born,	426	Practice of physic, Dr. M. Hall's,	248
Orange flower water, lead in,	78	Pregnancy, influence of on tubercles,	65
Orchitis, blennorrhagic,	73	— new sign of,	235
— compression in,	126	— signs of,	229
Osborne, Dr., on dropsies,	282	Prichard, Dr., on insanity,	311
Ossification of the vitreous humour,	407	Procreation after castration,	146, 244
Osteo-sarcoma of the upper jaw, case of,	434	Prolapsus ani, Annan's mode of treating,	71
Ovarian tumour, removal of an,	409	— — and prolapsus uteri occurring together,	284
Pancoast, Dr. J., case of exstrophy of the bladder,	147	Puchelt, system of medicine,	173
Paralysis, electro-puncture in,	265	Purgatives, necessary when food is not taken,	332
Paraplegia, gradual approach of,	226	Purpura, Dr. King on,	196
Paris, Dr., on diet,	251	Pus, cholesterine in,	27
Partus serotinus epidemicus,	296	Putrid animal exhalations,	161
		Pyrexia, Clutterbuck on,	341
		Quacks, patronage of,	90

	PAGE		PAGE
Quackery, punishment of in France,	111	Santa Cruz, climate of,	212
— report of New Haven So-		Sauer, Dr., on friction with croton oil	
ciety against,	91	in hoarseness,	286
Quain's anatomical plates,	15	Scarlatina, belladonna a preservative	
Queen v. Flint L. Keyes, case of,	347	against,	345, 386
Quetelet on man,	195	Schlegel, Dr., statistics of suicide,	174
Quinine, sulphate of, huge doses of the,	109	Scirrhus of the uterus,	87
— taste of,	255	Sealey's medical essays,	268
— tannate of,	270	Seasons, influence of, on the grippe,	326
Rabid animals, bites of,	192	Secale cornutum, injurious effects of,	
Races of man, Broc on the,	150	on the fœtus,	211
Raciborski on auscultation, &c.,	132	— — — — see <i>Ergot</i> ,	
Radford, Mr., on inversion of the		Secretions, animal, composition of the,	316
uterus,	430	Self-evolution of the fœtus,	374
Radius, Dr. J., on the influenza,	59	Septum narium, malformation of,	338
Railroad steamer,	329	Serous membranes, morbid anatomy of	
Randolph, Dr., cases of lithotripsy,	135	the,	310
— on lithotripsy,	325	Serre, M., on the treatment of amauro-	
Rasori, Dr., death of,	215	rosis, by caustic to the cornea,	182
Rattier, M. J. J. L., on M. Ricord's		Sewall, Dr., examination of phrenology,	76
practice,	211	Sexual diseases in females,	343
Rectum, Bushe on the diseases of the,	130	Sharpless, Dr., on the pessary,	402
Refrigerants, internal, errors regarding,	217	Sherwin, Mr., on destroying the bitter	
Regimen, cooling,	261	taste of the sulphate of quinine,	255
Reid, Dr. J., on bleeding in cases of		Signatures, doctrine of,	177
engorgement of the heart,	30	Silver, nitrate of, in burns,	93
— on the glosso-pharyngeal,		— — — — to the cornea, in	
pneumogastric, and spinal		amaurosis,	182
accessory nerve,	293	— — — — in some cutaneous	
Remedies, frequent changes of,	331	diseases,	336
Remittent fever of the southwest,	220	— — — — in the gonorrhœa of	
Resection of the lower jaw,	271	females,	206, 344
Respiration of the fœtus in utero,	263	Skin, diseases of the,	358
Respirator, Jeffrey's,	35	Skull, fracture of the, with depression,	207
Retzius, Prof., on menstrual blood,	174	Smith, Dr. A. G., prof. in the Medical	
Review, British and Foreign Medical,	154	School of New York city,	175
Reynolds, Dr. E., lecturer on Anat.		Smith, Prof. N. R., his resignation,	94
Medical School of Harvard Uni-		— — — — successful cases of	
versity,	254	lithotripsy,	135
Rheumatism, tartar emetic in,	77	— — — — on lithotripsy,	325
Rhinoplastic, case of,	29, 327	Smith, Sir F., on the use of creosote,	229
Richardson, Dr., on the frequency of		Snake in the stomach, case of,	12
the tricocephalus dispar in the ali-		Societies, medical, meeting of,	198
mentary canal,	307	Society, New York Medical, premium	
Ricord, M., on blennorrhagic epididy-		by the,	31
mitis,	297	— Medical and Surgical Benevo-	
— on the treatment of blen-		lent,	157
norrhœa by tents,	429	— physiological,	287
— uses the proto-iodide of		South, Mr., on the bones,	50
iron in syphilis, &c.,	211	Spinal accessory nerve, on the,	293
Rigidity of muscles of the face,	155	Spine, curvature of the,	316
Ritgen, Dr. F. A., on scarification of		Spleen, affections of the,	363
the vagina to prevent laceration,	139	Sprains treated by friction,	278
Robertson, Dr. J. A., comparative		Springs, gray sulphur, of Virginia,	199
view of operations for cataract,	228	Squire, Mr., on lead in orange-flower	
Roby, Dr. Jos., appointed lecturer on		water,	78
anatomy and surgery in Bowdoin		Stacquez, Dr., case of monstrosity,	342
College,	287	Statistics relating to the rotation of	
Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris,		medicines,	5
memoirs of the,	51	— medical, of New Orleans,	82
Ryland, Mr., on diseases of the larynx		— of the Cæsarean section,	123
and trachea,	248	— obstetrical, German,	142
St. John Long, liniment of,	9	— of legitimate and illegiti-	
		mate children in France,	156
		— of cholera,	163

	PAGE		PAGE
Statistics of suicide, . . .	174	Testes, detention of the, in the abdo-	
— of the deaf and dumb, . . .	181	men, . . .	239
— of sexual diseases and can-		Tetanus, tobacco in, . . .	231
cer in females, . . .	343	Therapeutics, general, Hartmann's, . . .	77
Stevens, Dr. A. H., prof. of clinical sur-		Thibault, M., on the cholera at Naples, . . .	407
gery in the Med. School of		Thomas, Mr., case of extraction of a	
New York, . . .	25	foreign body from the bladder, . . .	200
— resigns his chair in the Col-		Thomé, M., on transplanting the	
lege of Physicians and		cornea, . . .	47
Surgeons of N. Y., . . .	120	Thompsonian system, history of the, . . .	168
Still-born, on the, . . .	203, 252	Thompson, Dr. R. D., on the chemistry	
Stings and bites of insects, . . .	183	of the digestive organs, . . .	155
Stokes, Dr., lectures on the theory and		Thumb, dislocation of the, . . .	355
practice of physic, . . .	16	Thyroid, removal of part of the, . . .	83
— on diseases of the chest, . . .	230	Tic, spasmodic cases of, . . .	18
Stomach, blow on the, as a cause of		Tiedemann on the brain of the negro, . . .	368
death, . . .	292	Tinea capitis, ioduret of sulphur in, . . .	375
Stonecutters, diseases of the, . . .	316	Tobacco in tetanus, . . .	231
Stout, Dr., on cataract, . . .	195	Tongue, removal of part of the, . . .	129
Stramonium in neuralgia faciei, . . .	203	Topography, medical, . . .	
Strassberger, Dr., recurrence of cata-		187, 201, 220, 236, 258, 276, 317, 332	
menia in old age, . . .	374		363, 412
Strength of eight hundred individuals,		Tournal, M., experiments on leeches	
experiments on the, . . .	74	to adapt them for repeated use, . . .	320
Stricture treated by bougies covered		Transactions of the Medical and Sur-	
with alum, . . .	69	gical Association, . . .	270
Strychnine in dyspepsia, . . .	124	— medico-chirurgical, . . .	282
— error respecting, . . .	272	— of the Maryland Aca-	
Sudamina, on, . . .	395	demy of Science, . . .	421
Sugar, use of, in dyscrasy, . . .	23	Transylvania Medical School, . . .	55
Suicide by poisoning, . . .	85	— Journal of Medicine, . . .	94
— in England and France, . . .	105	— Medical School and Pro-	
— statistics of, . . .	174	fessor Caldwell, . . .	94
— causes of, . . .	286	Travers, Mr., on puncturation in hydro-	
Sulphur springs, gray, of Virginia, . . .	199	cele, . . .	63
Surgery, anaplastic, . . .	28	— case of removal of the	
— cyclopædia of, . . . 35, 152, 325		clavicle with a tumour	
— principles and practices of, by		on the bone, . . .	382
Sir A. Cooper, . . .	93	Tubercles, influence of pregnancy on, . . .	65
— first principles of, . . .	281	Tuckerman, Dr., on the climate of	
— elements of, Liston's, . . .	310	Santa Cruz, . . .	212
— practical, Liston's, . . .	401	Tumour, enormous fibrous, . . .	285
Swan, Mr., comparative anatomy of		— ovarian, removal of an, . . .	409
the nervous system, . . .	52	— of the brain, . . .	109
Symond, Dr., on the objects of medical		Tumours, Warren on, . . .	152
study, . . .	257	Turner, Dr., death of, . . .	56
Syphilis, proto-iodide of iron in, . . .	211	Turpentine, spirit of, effect of on cer-	
— incubation of, . . .	411	tain salts, . . .	7
— see Venereal, . . .		Typhoid fever, . . .	10, 192
Tænia expelled from a new-born child, . . .	438	— with slight affection of	
Tanchon, M., statistics of sexual dis-		the digestive tube, . . .	106
eases, &c., . . .	343	Typhus fever, . . .	10
Tannate of quinine and cinchonine, . . .	270	Ulsamer, Prof., on foot presentations, . . .	64
Tannin, use of, . . .	257	University of Maryland, . . .	
Tar water injections in catarrhus		134, 156, 174, 298, 231	
vesicæ, . . .	311	— — litigation concern-	
Taveau, M., on a cement for carious		ing, . . .	253
teeth, . . .	225	University of Pennsylvania, graduates	
Taylor, Mr. H. S., on the solid nitrate		of the, . . .	33
of silver in the gonorrhœa of females, . . .	344	— — number of stu-	
Teeth, carious, cement for, . . .	255	dents in the, . . .	438
Tendo achillis, section of the, . . .	233	University of Virginia, . . .	214
— — division of, in club-foot, . . .	418	— — graduates of	
Tents, treatment of blennorrhœa by, . . .	432	the, . . .	174

	PAGE		PAGE
University College, London,	253	Wardrop on blood-letting,	16
Urethra, stricture of the, treated by bougies covered with alum,	69	— diseases of the heart,	324
Urine, diminished secretion of,	231	Warner, Prof., his resignation,	79
— suppression of, for twelve days,	194	Warren, Dr., on American crania,	316
Urticaria, intermittent,	332	— on tumours,	152
Uterus, Duparque on the,	32	Warren, Dr. J. M., on anaplastic sur- gery,	28
— inversion of the,	430	— case of rhinoplastice,	29, 327
— scirrhus and cancer of the,	87	Warrington, Dr., his lectures on prac- tical obstetrics,	271
— neck of the, in the young female,	103	— on the power of procre- ating after castration,	244
Uwins, Dr., death of,	328	— oration before the Phila- delphia Medical Society,	391
Vagina, bluish colour of, a sign of pregnancy,	235	— translation of Duparque,	32
— scarification of the, in labour,	138	— of Bamalari,	87
Vagitus uterinus, case of,	88	Water, Bedford, artificial,	31
Van Mons on phloridzine,	14	— from zinc roofs, potableness of,	374
Vanvalzah, R. F., case of polypiform concretion in the heart,	266	Weatherhead, Dr., on the lungs,	149
Varicose veins, cure of, by acupunctu- ration,	317	Webster, Dr., address before the Bri- tish Medical Association,	252
Vegetable putrefaction, danger from, different, nutritive powers of,	97 426	Weight of eight hundred individuals, experiments on the,	74
Velpaen on iodine injections in hydro- cele,	138, 263	Wendelstadt, Dr. F., on stramonium in neuralgia faciei,	203
Veneral, Colles on the,	156	Whipple, Mr., on the division of the tendo Achillis in club-foot,	418
— infection, prevention of,	185	Whitridge, Dr., address to the gradu- ates of the Medical College of South Carolina,	230
— see Syphilis,		Williams, Dr. Ch., on the motions and sounds of the heart,	289, 382
Vincetoxici, radix, in dropsy,	286	Woman, who lived without eating,	406
Virey on the calagirah of India,	78	Woodward, Dr., report of the Massa- chusetts State Lunatic Hospital,	306
Vitreous humour, ossification of the,	467	Wound of abdomen, with excision of a portion of the liver,	191
Vulgar errors in medicine,	117, 217, 261, 275, 331	Wounds, gunshot, in forensic medi- cine,	111
Wagner, Dr., treatment of ileus by belladonna clysters,	279	Yandell, Dr. L. P., professor in the Louisville Medical School,	231
Wakefield, Mr. H., case in which seven half crowns were swallowed,	228		
Walker, Dr. John, on the application of leeches to Schneiderian mem- brane,	212		
Wallace, Dr. Wm., death of,	439		

22
16
24
79
6
2
8
7
1
4
1
2
7
1
4
9
2
4
3
3
0
6
1